FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:01:38 ON 09 JUN 2008

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:01:53 ON 09 JUN 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.


FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Jun 2008 VOL 148 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Jun 2008 (20080608/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

=> e paris/au
E1 1 PARIROKH MASOUD/AU
E2 1 PARIROO ASGHAR/AU
E3 4 --> PARIS/AU
E4 199 PARIS A/AU
E5 1 PARIS A DE/AU
E6 1 PARIS A F/AU
E7 1 PARIS A J/AU
E8 10 PARIS A J JR/AU
E9 1 PARIS A L/AU
E10 1 PARIS A M I/AU
E11 1 PARIS A S/AU
E12 1 PARIS A THOMAS/AU

=> e paris l/au
E1 1 PARIS KUTT H/AU
E2 1 PARIS KUTT HELGA/AU
E3 20 --> PARIS L/AU
E4 1 PARIS L F/AU
E5 1 PARIS L MAIRAL/AU
E6 1 PARIS LAD/AU
E7 3 PARIS LASZLO/AU
E8 9 PARIS LAURENCE/AU
E9 2 PARIS LAURENT/AU
E10 1 PARIS LAURENT GUY/AU
E11 1 PARIS LEELA L/AU
E12 1 PARIS LLADO J/AU

=> s e3 or e8
20 "PARIS L"/AU
9 "PARIS LAURENCE"/AU
L1 29 "PARIS L"/AU OR "PARIS LAURENCE"/AU

=> d l1 29 all

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 2007:484838 CAPLUS
DN 146:468567
ED Entered STN: 04 May 2007
TI Coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and food
compositions containing starch
IN Paris, Laurence; Vaures, Frederic
PA Stearinerie Dubois Fils, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 2007048982 | A1 | 20070503 | WO 2006-FR51114 | 20061026 |
| FR 2892726 | A1 | 20070504 | FR 2005-53294 | 20051028 |
| PRAI FR 2005-53294 | A | 20051028 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| WO 2007048982 | IPCI | C09D0103-04 [I,A]; C09D0103-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28 [I,A] |

IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [I,A]; A61K0009-28
[I,C]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]
FR 2892726 IPCI C09D0103-04 [I,A]; C09D0103-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28
[I,A]; A23P0001-08 [I,A]
IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [I,A]; A23P0001-08
[I,C]; A23P0001-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]
AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical and food
areas, in particular to compns. for coating tablets, capsules and other
solid or semisolid substances currently used in different application
fields. More specifically, said invention relates to solid ready-for-use
compns. for producing laminating solns. or dispersions for solid- or
semisolid-form substances and is characterized in that the viscosity of
said cold-regenerated solns. or dispersions is less than 1000 cP at a
solid matter concn. greater than 20%, wherein said viscosity is obtainable
by using natural film-forming agents which are cold-sol. and exhibit a low
viscosity in an aq. medium at high concns. A compn. for coating tablets
contained pregelatinized hydroxypropyl starch 600, hydroxypropyl starch
150, glycerol digehenate 100, titanium dioxide 100, orange flavor 50 g,
and quinoleine yellow q.s.
ST coating agent pharmaceutical cosmetic nutraceutical food starch
IT Cosmetics and personal care products
Dietary supplements
Drug delivery systems
Food
Pharmaceutical tablets
(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and
food compns. contg. starch)
IT 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch
9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and
food compns. contg. starch)
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Christen; US 4026986 A 1977 CAPLUS
(2) Roquette, F; FR 2862654 A 2005 CAPLUS
(3) Roversi, F; US 2004069300 A1 2004 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 2006:364830 CAPLUS
DN 144:376550
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2006
TI Programmed-release bioadhesive composition
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Interpharm Developpement, Switz.
SO Fr. Demande, 40 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 2876581 | A1 | 20060421 | FR 2004-11156 | 20041020 |
| FR 2876581 | B1 | 20070518 | | |
| AU 2005297009 | A1 | 20060427 | AU 2005-297009 | 20051019 |
| WO 2006043005 | A2 | 20060427 | WO 2005-FR50869 | 20051019 |
| WO 2006043005 | A3 | 20070405 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1807114 | A2 | 20070718 | EP 2005-815499 | 20051019 |

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CN 101084017 | A | 20071205 | CN 2005-80043905 | 20051019 |
| JP 2008517043 | T | 20080522 | JP 2007-537351 | 20051019 |
| PRAI FR 2004-11156 | A | 20041020 | | |
| WO 2005-FR50869 | W | 20051019 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2876581 | IPCI | A61K0009-00 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3; A61K009/00M8; |

A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D; A61K047/36
AU 2005297009 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3; A61K009/00M8;
A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D; A61K047/36
WO 2006043005 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3; A61K009/00M8;
A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D; A61K047/36
EP 1807114 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]
CN 101084017 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
JP 2008517043 IPCI A61K0009-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-44 [I,A]; A61P0017-16 [I,A]; A61P0017-00
[I,C*]; A61K0031-728 [N,A]; A61K0031-726 [N,C*]
FTERM 4C076/AA09; 4C076/DD22Z; 4C076/DD37E; 4C076/EE30P;
4C076/EE38A; 4C076/EE58; 4C076/FF16; 4C076/FF35;
4C076/FF61; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02; 4C086/EA25;
4C086/MA03; 4C086/MA05; 4C086/MA28; 4C086/MA63;
4C086/NA10; 4C086/ZA91

AB A viscous liq. compns. in pasty form with prolonged-release action for
topical applications is disclosed. A bioadhesive gel for buccal mucosa
contained lambda carrageenan 2.50, miconazole 2.00, pregelatinized starch
2.50, Polsorbate-20 2.00, sodium Me parahydroxybenzoate 0.08, sodium Pr
parahydroxybenzoate 0.02, 96% ethanol 1.50, and water 89.40%.

ST programmed release bioadhesive gel buccal mucosa carrageenan miconazole

IT Adhesives
(biol.; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Vein, disease
(hemorrhoid, drugs for; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Glaucoma (disease)
Pruritus
(inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Headache
(migraine, inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Cheek
(mucosa; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Eye
Nervous system agents
(mydriatics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Allergy inhibitors
Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antiviral agents
Cytotoxic agents
Fungicides
Nervous system stimulants
Parasiticides
Vasoconstrictors
Vasodilators
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Contraceptives
(spermicidal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Muscle relaxants
(uterus; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT 22916-47-8, Miconazole
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT 9062-07-1, ι-Carrageenan 9064-57-7, Lambda carrageenan
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Apr Applied Pharma Research S A; EP 0539627 A 1993 CAPLUS
(2) Durrani; US 6159491 A 2000 CAPLUS
(3) Karakelle, M; WO 0240056 A 2002 CAPLUS
(4) Kudo, Y; 2004
(5) Mochida Pharmaceutical Co Ltd; JP 2004149528 A2 2004 CAPLUS
(6) Paris, L; FR 2848473 A 2004 CAPLUS
(7) Reiner, A; WO 9819663 A 1998 CAPLUS
(8) Unilever Nv; FR 2542616 A 1984 CAPLUS
(9) Willmott, J; WO 0170271 A 2001 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing Patents

AN 2004:974877 CAPLUS
DN 142:309228
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2004
TI GENOPHAR: a randomized study of plasma drug measurements in association

with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in
patients failing antiretroviral therapy
AU Bossi, P.; Peytavin, G.; Ait-Mohand, H.; Delaugerre, C.; Ktorza, N.;
Paris, L.; Bonmarchand, M.; Cacace, R.; David, D.-J.; Simon, A.;
Lamotte, C.; Marcelin, A.-G.; Calvez, V.; Bricaire, F.; Costagliola, D.;
Katlama, C.
CS Departments of Infectious Diseases, Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, Fr.
SO HIV Medicine (2004), 5(5), 352-359
CODEN: HMIEAB; ISSN: 1464-2662
PB Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
AB To evaluate the benefits of therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) in assocn.
with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in
multi-experienced patients infected with HIV-1. Patients with a viral
load >1000 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL and an unchanged antiretroviral therapy
regimen over the last 3 mo were randomized into two groups: a genotypic
group (G) and a geno-pharmacol. group (GP). Treatment was selected by an
expert committee according to genotypic resistance testing (the G and GP
groups) and TDM (the GP group) at week 4. Treatment could be modified at
each visit according to toxicity, poor virol. response and TDM. Results
of TDM were withheld from the G group until week 12. The primary endpoint
of the study was the percentage of patients with viral load < 200
copies/mL at week 12. A total of 134 patients were randomized in the
study, with 67 in each group, and included in the intent-to-treat (ITT)
anal. At baseline, median values were as follows: viral load (log10
copies/mL): G = 4.1, GP = 4.0; CD4 cell count (cells/μL): G = 292, GP =
294; and no. of prior drugs: G = 7, GP = 8. The median no. of resistance
mutations was five in the G group [nucleoside reverse transcriptase
inhibitors (NRTIs) = three; non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase
inhibitors (NNRTIs) = one; protease inhibitors (PI) = one] and seven in
the GP group (NRTI = four; NNRTI = two; PI = one). At week 8, treatment
was adjusted according to the TDM in 13 of the 67 patients in the GP group
(19%). By ITT missing equal failure anal. at week 12, and after only one
intervention according to plasma concn. results, a viral load < 200
copies/mL was achieved in 30 of the 67 patients (45%) in the G group and
in 29 of the 67 patients (43%) in the GP group (not significant). In the
multivariate anal., only prior exposure to at least two PIs at baseline
gave a poor response to subsequent antiretroviral therapy. At week 24, a
viral load < 200 copies/mL was achieved in 35 of the 67 patients (52%) in
the G group and in 40 of the 67 patients (60%) in the GP group. A
statistically significant benefit of using TDM was not found in this
short-term study where patients appeared to be adherent. However,
combining genotypic resistance testing with the use of an expert committee
to monitor subsequent therapy individually in patients with multiple
resistance mutations was assocd. with high antiviral efficacy.
ST antiretroviral genotypic resistance testing therapeutic drug monitoring
HIV 1
IT Drug resistance
(antiviral; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT Drug interactions
(pharmacokinetic; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT Anti-AIDS agents
Blood plasma
Genotypes
Human
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Mutation
(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing
and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing
antiretroviral therapy)
IT Antiviral agents
(resistance to; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT 9068-38-6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(HIV, inhibitor; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT 144114-21-6, Retropepsin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1

patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT 69655-05-6, Didanosine 129618-40-2, Nevirapine 136470-78-5, Abacavir
154598-52-4, Efavirenz 161814-49-9, Amprenavir
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing
and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing
antiretroviral therapy)
IT 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 3056-17-5, Stavudine 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
30516-87-1, Zidovudine 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 134678-17-4, Lamivudine
150378-17-9, Indinavir 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir
192725-17-0, Lopinavir
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing
and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing
antiretroviral therapy)
RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Acosta, E; Pharmacotherapy 1999, V19, P708 CAPLUS
(2) Baxter, J; AIDS 2000, V14, PF83 CAPLUS
(3) Baxter, J; AIDS 2002, V16, P1131 CAPLUS
(4) Bossi, P; AIDS 2003, V17, P1108
(5) Burger, D; AIDS 2003, V17, P1157 CAPLUS
(6) Burger, D; Antivir Ther 1998, V3, P215 CAPLUS
(7) Burger, D; Antiviral Ther 1998, V3, P215 CAPLUS
(8) Cingolani, A; AIDS 2002, V16, P369 CAPLUS
(9) Clevenbergh, P; AIDS 2002, V16, P2311 CAPLUS
(10) Clevenbergh, P; Antiviral Ther 2000, V5, P65 CAPLUS
(11) Corbett, A; XIV International AIDS Conference, Abstract TuPeB4464 2002
(12) Durant, J; AIDS 2000, V14, P1333 CAPLUS
(13) Durant, J; Lancet 1999, V353, P2195 CAPLUS
(14) Duval, X; 38th Infectious Diseases Society of America, Poster 336 2000
(15) Fletcher, C; AIDS 2002, V16, P551
(16) Guiard-Schmid, J; Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2003, V47, P986 CAPLUS
(17) Hsu, A; Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1998, V22, P2784
(18) Lamotte, C; International Workshop on Clinical Pharmacology of HIV Therapy
2002
(19) Lamotte, C; J Chromatogr B Biomed Appl 1999, V735, P159 CAPLUS
(20) Marsh, K; J Chromatogr B Biomed Appl 1997, V704, P307 CAPLUS
(21) Marzolini, C; AIDS 2001, V15, P71 CAPLUS
(22) Marzolini, C; Ther Drug Monit 2001, V23, P394 CAPLUS
(23) Mascolini, M; AIDS 2001, V15, P124 MEDLINE
(24) Meynard, J; AIDS 2002, V16, P727
(25) Ministere de l'Emploi Et de La Solidarite; http://www.anrs.fr 1999
(26) Shafer, R; Clin Microbiol Rev 2002, V15, P247 CAPLUS
(27) Torre, D; HIV Clin Trials 2002, V3, P1
(28) Tural, C; AIDS 2002, V16, P209
(29) van Heeswijk, R; Antivir Ther 2001, V6, P201 CAPLUS
(30) Veldkamp, A; AIDS 2001, V15, P1089 CAPLUS
(31) Woolf, E; J Chromatogr A 1995, V692, P45 CAPLUS
(32) Yeni, P; J Am Med Assoc 2002, V288, P222 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 2004:795262 CAPLUS
DN 143:63557
ED Entered STN: 30 Sep 2004
TI Investigation of superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in a wide
temperature range
AU Portnoi, V. K.; Chumachenko, E. N.; Paris, L.; Rylov, D. S.
CS MISiS, Moscow, Russia
SO Tsvetnye Metally (Moscow, Russian Federation) (2004), (5), 78-83
CODEN: TVMTAX; ISSN: 0372-2929
PB Izdatel'skii Dom "Ruda i Metally"
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 56-12 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)
AB Superplasticity parameters of sheets from VT6 std. alloy were examd. in
the wide deformation temp. range to est. possibility of lowering of
superplasticity deformation temp. in com. prodn. of the articles of shell
type. Anal. relationships of deformation resistance from deformation rate
and deformation degree were received, taking into account characteristic
of the initial state of alloy structure before deformation in the
investigated temp. range. VT6 alloy can be used for superplastic forming
at 850°, and proposed rheol. model can be applied for calcn. of
forming mode of operation in the industrial conditions.
ST titanium alloy superplasticity temp
IT Plastic deformation
(superplastic; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp.
range)
IT Plasticity
(superplasticity; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp.
range)
IT 12743-70-3, VT6
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP
(Physical process); PROC (Process)
(superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 2004:492311 CAPLUS
DN 141:59213

ED Entered STN: 18 Jun 2004
TI Viscous, aqueous or hydro-alcohol compositions for the manufacture of soft
capsules
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 42 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM B01J013-00
ICS A61K009-48
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 2848473 | A1 | 20040618 | FR 2002-15905 | 20021216 |
| FR 2848473 | B1 | 20080411 | | |
| CA 2510048 | A1 | 20040722 | CA 2003-2510048 | 20031216 |
| WO 2004060356 | A1 | 20040722 | WO 2003-FR3740 | 20031216 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2003300622 | A1 | 20040729 | AU 2003-300622 | 20031216 |
| EP 1575568 | A1 | 20050921 | EP 2003-814478 | 20031216 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20060292212 | A1 | 20061228 | US 2005-539100 | 20050810 |
| PRAI FR 2002-15905 | A | 20021216 | | |
| WO 2003-FR3740 | W | 20031216 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2848473 | ICM | B01J013-00 |
| | ICS | A61K009-48 |
| | IPCI | B01J0013-00 [I,C]; B01J0013-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| CA 2510048 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| WO 2004060356 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| AU 2003300622 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| EP 1575568 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| US 20060292212 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | NCL | 424/451.000 |

AB Viscous, aq. liq. compns. or hydro-alc. compns. buffered or nonbuffered (for the manuf. of capsules) comprise thickening agents which gel instantaneously in contact with chelating solns.,. The film elasticity is obtained by using a plasticizer. A process for the manuf. of films for the above capsules consists of gelation of the films by pulverization.

Thus, a formulation contained guar gum 10, glycerin 15, and water qs to 100 g. Sodium borate at 20% was used as the complexation soln.

ST soft capsule viscous liq cosmetic; pharmaceutical soft capsule viscous liq
IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Surfactants
(ionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Cosmetics
Gelation agents
Plasticizers
Preservatives
Solubilizers
Surfactants
Thickening agents
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, salts 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies
50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycocoll, biological
studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene
glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 71-23-8,
1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies
71-52-3, BiCarbonate, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts
87-99-0, Xylitol 585-86-4, Lactitol 877-24-7 1310-73-2, Sodium
hydroxide, biological studies 1330-43-4, Sodium borate 3812-32-6,
Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7,
Monosodium phosphate 7647-01-0D, Hydrochloric acid, salts 7647-14-5,
Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, salts
7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, salts 7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, salts
7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium phosphate
9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9005-25-8, Starch,
biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl
starch 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9064-57-7,
λ-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies
10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 29801-94-3, Potassium phthalate
71010-52-1, Gellan gum 96949-21-2, Rhamsan gum 96949-22-3, Welan gum
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anon; RESEARCH DISCLOSURE 1991, 332, P908
(2) Colgate-Palmolive; GB 2067214 A 1981 CAPLUS
(3) Paris; FR 2767070 A 1999 CAPLUS
(4) Renn; US 2002019447 A1 2002

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Refer & Ref

AN 2003:820197 CAPLUS
DN 139:312468
ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2003
TI Liquid compositions for slow-release soft capsules
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 38 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-48
ICS A61K009-56
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 2838349 | A1 | 20031017 | FR 2002-4697 | 20020415 |
| FR 2838349 | B1 | 20040625 | | |
| WO 2003086368 | A1 | 20031023 | WO 2003-FR1195 | 20030415 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2003262129 | A1 | 20031027 | AU 2003-262129 | 20030415 |
| EP 1499304 | A1 | 20050126 | EP 2003-740610 | 20030415 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2005531531 | T | 20051020 | JP 2003-583389 | 20030415 |
| US 20050244489 | A1 | 20051103 | US 2005-511260 | 20050620 |
| PRAI FR 2002-4697 | A | 20020415 | | |
| WO 2003-FR1195 | W | 20030415 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2838349 | ICM | A61K009-48 |
| | ICS | A61K009-56 |

IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-56 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-52
[ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48

WO 2003086368 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48

AU 2003262129 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]

EP 1499304 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]

JP 2005531531 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-08 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-167
[ICS,7]; A61K0031-192 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-196 [ICS,7];
A61K0031-185 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0047-10 [ICS,7];
A61K0047-14 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-24 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-26
[ICS,7]; A61K0047-32 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-36 [ICS,7];
A61K0047-38 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-42 [ICS,7]; A61P0029-00
[ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]
FTERM 4C076/AA11; 4C076/AA56; 4C076/BB01; 4C076/CC05;
4C076/DD07; 4C076/DD17; 4C076/DD22; 4C076/DD23;
4C076/DD26; 4C076/DD38; 4C076/DD43; 4C076/EE05;
4C076/EE06; 4C076/EE09; 4C076/EE11; 4C076/EE16;
4C076/EE24; 4C076/EE26; 4C076/EE30; 4C076/EE31;
4C076/EE38; 4C076/FF11; 4C076/FF31; 4C206/AA01;
4C206/AA02; 4C206/DA24; 4C206/FA31; 4C206/MA03;
4C206/MA05; 4C206/MA36; 4C206/MA57; 4C206/NA12;
4C206/ZB11

US 20050244489 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36

[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
NCL 424/451.000
ECLA A61K009/48

AB The invention relates to liq. compns. intended for formation od prolonged-release capsules. The prolonged release of the drug is achieved by in situ formation of a matrix, which being compact and biodegradable, is obtained by instantaneous phys. modification of the contents of the capsule in contact with the gastric juices. Thus, slow-release soft capsules contained dimenhydrinate 50.0000g, Transcutol P 425.0000, Sepiegel-305 400.0000 and sucrose acetate isobutyrate 25.0000 g.

ST liq slow release soft capsule

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, sustained-release; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Surfactants
(ionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Buffers
Dissolution
Particle size distribution
Plasticizers
Surfactants
Viscosity
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Carbonates, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Phosphates, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, processes 64-19-7, Acetic acid, processes 77-92-9, Citric acid, processes 79-09-4, Propionic acid, processes 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, processes 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, processes 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, processes 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, processes 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, processes 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 57-50-1D, Saccharose, derivs. 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 79-06-1D, Acrylamide, polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 88-12-0D, polymers 102-76-1, Triacetin 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 111-90-0, Transcutol P 126-13-6, Sucrose acetate isobutyrate 585-88-6, Maltitol 1338-39-2, Montane 20 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monobasic potassium phosphate 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-39-1, Cellulose acetate propionate 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-58-4, Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerin monooleate 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)]

26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 37348-65-5,
Glycerin linoleate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 78474-45-0, Plastoid B
148093-12-3, Sepigel 305
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anon; PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN 1989, V013(049), PC-565
(2) Dewandre, L; FR 2774907 A 1999 CAPLUS
(3) Merrel Dow; EP 0095123 A 1983 CAPLUS
(4) Merrel Dow; EP 0173293 A 1986 CAPLUS
(5) Seppic; WO 9936445 A 1999 CAPLUS
(6) Seppic; WO 9942521 A 1999 CAPLUS
(7) Seppic; WO 0135922 A 2001 CAPLUS
(8) Tabacchi, G; US 2001051686 A1 2001 CAPLUS
(9) Tabacchi, G; US 2001053801 A1 2001 CAPLUS
(10) Tabacchi, G; US 2002032243 A1 2002 CAPLUS
(11) Toyo Capsule Kk; JP 63246333 A 1988 CAPLUS
(12) Toyo Kapuseru Kk; JP 63246322 A 1988 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Store References
AN 1999:786541 CAPLUS
DN 132:276185
ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 1999
TI Western blot for the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis
AU Menard, D.; Paris, L.; Danis, M.
CS Service de Parasitologie et Mycologie, Groupe Hospitalier Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, 75651, Fr.
SO Pathologie Biologie (1999), 47(8), 797-804
CODEN: PTBIAN; ISSN: 0031-3009
PB Expansion Scientifique Publications
DT Journal
LA French
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
AB Western blot was evaluated for the neonatal diagnosis of congenital
toxoplasmosis based on a comparison of antibody profiles between serum
samples obtained from the mother at delivery and from the neonate.
Passively transferred antibodies can be distinguished from antibodies
produced by the neonate, thus allowing early postdelivery diagnosis of
congenital toxoplasmosis before the results of other tests are available.
This method was developed at the Parasitol.-Mycol. lab. of the Pitie-Salpetriere Teaching Hospital, Paris, France, then evaluated in a
retrospective study of 52 mother-infant pairs. The diagnosis of
congenital toxoplasmosis was ruled out in 34 cases, confirmed in ten
cases, and doubtful in 8 cases. Sensitivity was higher than with
conventional serol. tests. Antibody profile differences were found
between mothers and affected infants; these differences usually involved
IgGs (8 of 9 cases). Importantly, in two cases Western blot would have
provided the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis two months before the
secondary elevation in IgM titers in one case and three weeks before the
result of mouse placenta inoculation in another case. In conclusion,
Western blot deserves to be used to complement established methods (serol.
and direct demonstration of the parasite by gene amplification, cell
cultures, and mouse inoculations) as a means of rapidly (within 24 h of
receipt of the specimen) providing clinicians with information relevant to
treatment decisions.
ST Western blot congenital toxoplasmosis blood analysis
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(G; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(M; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
IT Immunoassay
(immunoblotting; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
IT Toxoplasma gondii
(toxoplasmosis from; western blot for diagnosis of congenital
toxoplasmosis)
IT Blood analysis
Newborn
(western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Bougnoux, M; BEH 1990, V4, P13
(2) Carboni, M; These 1992, V2
(3) Chumpitazi, B; J Clin Microbiol 1995, V33, P1479 MEDLINE
(4) Desmonts, G; Journees Parisiennes de pediatrie 1975, P308
(5) Desmonts, G; Presse Med 1990, V19, P1445 MEDLINE
(6) Franck, J; Bull Soc Fr Parasitol 1992, V10, P3
(7) Gelfert, V; These 1993
(8) Laemmli, U; Nature 1970, V227, P680 CAPLUS
(9) Maurin, J; These 1994
(10) Mitchell, C; Pediatr Infect Dis J 1990, V9, P512 MEDLINE
(11) Pinon, J; Presse Med 1987, V16, P471 MEDLINE
(12) Potasman, I; J Infect Dis 1986, V154, P650 CAPLUS
(13) Remington, J; J Infect Dis 1985, V152, P1020 MEDLINE

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Store References
AN 1999:133626 CAPLUS

DN 130:158439
ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1999
TI Aqueous viscous compositions for making soft or hard capsules, and method
for making films for such capsules
IN Paris, Laurence; Viaud, Fabrice
PA Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9907347 | A1 | 19990218 | WO 1998-FR1744 | 19980805 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| FR 2767070 | A1 | 19990212 | FR 1997-10190 | 19970808 |
| FR 2767070 | B1 | 19990917 | | |
| CA 2300281 | A1 | 19990218 | CA 1998-2300281 | 19980805 |
| CA 2300281 | C | 20070410 | | |
| AU 9889884 | A | 19990301 | AU 1998-89884 | 19980805 |
| AU 744704 | B2 | 20020228 | | |
| EP 1001751 | A1 | 20000524 | EP 1998-941544 | 19980805 |
| EP 1001751 | B1 | 20080213 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, AL, MK | | | | |
| BR 9815589 | A | 20010102 | BR 1998-15589 | 19980805 |
| JP 2002517378 | T | 20020618 | JP 2000-506940 | 19980805 |
| JP 3996346 | B2 | 20071024 | | |
| AT 385784 | T | 20080315 | AT 1998-941544 | 19980805 |
| US 6331205 | B1 | 20011218 | US 1999-403647 | 19991206 |
| PRAI FR 1997-10190 | A | 19970808 | | |
| WO 1998-FR1744 | W | 19980805 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9907347 | ICM | A61K009-48 |
| | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,6] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| FR 2767070 | IPCI | B01J0013-22 [ICM,6]; B01J0013-20 [ICM,6,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| CA 2300281 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| AU 9889884 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,6] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| EP 1001751 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| BR 9815589 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| JP 2002517378 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61J0003-07 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| AT 385784 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| US 6331205 | IPCI | C09D0105-00 [ICM,7]; C08J0005-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-48 [ICS,7] |

IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02
[I,A]
NCL 106/205.900; 106/205.200; 106/205.300; 106/205.310;
106/205.500; 106/205.700; 106/205.710; 106/205.720;
264/138.000; 264/280.000; 264/330.000
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02

AB Aq. viscous compns., whether clear or not, for making soft or hard
capsules, and method for making films for such capsules (gelled capsules)
are disclosed. Said compns. are in particular characterized in that they
contain a single gelling agent consisting of a carrageenan, preferably an
Iota carrageenan, whereof the concn. in the medium is higher than 5 % of
the medium which can be aq. and oily. The invention also concerns a
method for making films for such capsules which consists in dehydrating
said films by oven drying or lyophilization. The invention in applicable
in pharmaceutics, cosmetics and dietetics. Capsules were made from a
soln. comprising carrageenan 15, sodium chloride 3, glycerin 15, and water
132 g.

ST capsule pharmaceutical cosmetic dietetic surfactant alkali

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Capsules
Cosmetics
Gelation agents
Lubricants
Plasticizers
Surfactants
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Alkali metal hydroxides
Alkaline earth hydroxides
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules,
and method for making films for such capsules)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(ionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Diet
(therapeutic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol,
biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, esters 57-55-6,
1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, esters
69-65-8, Mannitol 71-52-3D, Hydrogen carbonate, alkali salts 77-92-9,
Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 585-86-4, Lactitol
1330-43-4, Sodium borate 4409-98-7, DiPotassium phthalate 7558-79-4,
Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7647-01-0,
Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid,
alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological studies 7664-93-9D,
Sulfuric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological studies
7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological
studies 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium
phosphate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate
80 9062-07-1, ι-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3),
biological studies 25322-68-3 25322-68-3D, Peg, esters
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and method for
making films for such capsules)

RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Ajinomoto Co Inc Jp; JP 60012943 A 1985 CAPLUS
(2) Anon; 1985, 5, CAPLUS
(3) Anon; 1986, 25, CAPLUS
(4) Anon; 1988, 18, CAPLUS
(5) Anon; 1989, 3, CAPLUS
(6) Anon; 1997, 15, CAPLUS
(7) Eisai Co Ltd Jp; JP 62289530 A 1987 CAPLUS

(8) Eisai Ltd Co Jp; JP 09025228 A 1997 CAPLUS
(9) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0592130 A 1994 CAPLUS
(10) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0714656 A 1996 CAPLUS
(11) Mitsubishi Acetate Co Ltd Jp; JP 61010508 A 1986 CAPLUS
(12) Unicolloid Kk Jp; JP 63164858 A 1988 CAPLUS
(13) Winston, P; US 5342626 A 1994 CAPLUS
(14) Yamamoto, T; US 5264223 A 1993 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1995:769971 CAPLUS
DN 123:152964
OREF 123:27057a,27060a
ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 1995
TI Liquid viscous pharmaceutical compositions based on ibuprofen
IN Paris, Laurence; Sinturel, Christophe
PA Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-19
ICS A61K009-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9517177 | A1 | 19950629 | WO 1994-FR1481 | 19941219 |
| W: CA, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| FR 2713931 | A1 | 19950623 | FR 1993-15317 | 19931220 |
| FR 2713931 | B1 | 19960405 | | |
| EP 684819 | A1 | 19951206 | EP 1995-904561 | 19941219 |
| EP 684819 | B1 | 20011128 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| AT 209486 | T | 20011215 | AT 1995-904561 | 19941219 |
| ES 2169119 | T3 | 20020701 | ES 1995-904561 | 19941219 |
| PRAI FR 1993-15317 | A | 19931220 | | |
| WO 1994-FR1481 | W | 19941219 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9517177 | ICM | A61K031-19 |
| | ICS | A61K009-00 |
| | IPCI | A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,6,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,6] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| FR 2713931 | IPCI | A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,6,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| EP 684819 | IPCI | A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,6,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,6] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| AT 209486 | IPCI | A61K0031-192 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| ES 2169119 | IPCI | A61K0031-192 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,4,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,7] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |

AB A liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen (I) which comprise a dispersion of the active principle in a very viscous soln. whose pH has been adjusted between 1.0 and 5.0, and preferably between 3.0 and 4.0 is disclosed. Oral suspensions were prepd. from I 2, Carbopol 940P 1, polysorbate 80 0.20, citric acid.H2O 0.718, disodium phosphate.12H2O 1.132, sorbitol 30.0, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.080, Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.20, flavors 0.162, coccine (sic) 0.001, Na saccharinate 0.045 kg, and water q.s. 100 L.

ST liq viscous pharmaceutical ibuprofen
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hexitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(liqs., oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pentitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suspensions, oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(trihydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 81-07-2, Saccharin 128-44-9,
Sodium saccharinate 139-05-9, Sodium cyclohexyl sulfamate 9005-65-6,
Polysorbate 80 9007-20-9, Carbomer 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22839-47-0,
Aspartame 33665-90-6, Acesulfame 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1988:411729 CAPLUS
DN 109:11729
OREF 109:2005a,2008a
ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1988
TI Theophylline sustained-release tablets containing poly(vinyl chloride),
and process for their preparation
IN Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
PA Laboratoires Doms, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-52
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI EP 239481 | A1 | 19870930 | EP 1987-400616 | 19870319 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| FR 2595945 | A1 | 19870925 | FR 1986-3932 | 19860319 |
| FR 2595945 | B1 | 19900119 | | |
| PRAI FR 1986-3932 | A | 19860319 | | |

CLASS

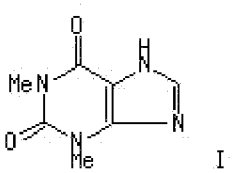
| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| EP 239481 | ICM | A61K009-22 |
| | ICS | A61K009-26; A61K031-52 |
| | IPCI | A61K0009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K0009-26 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-52 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-52 [I,A] |
| FR 2595945 | IPCI | A61K0009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-52 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*]; C07D0473-08 [ICS,4]; C07D0473-00 [ICS,4,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-52 [I,A] |

AB A sustained-release tablet which releases theophylline (I) over 8 h
contains 300-1000 mg I, 5-15 wt.% poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) as the inert
plastic matrix, and up to 2 wt.% hydrophobic lubricating agent. A tablet
contained anhyd. I 600.0, PVC 60.0, and Mg stearate 6.6 mg. In vivo tests
in humans using these tablets showed 90-100% release of I in 8 h in the
presence of bile salts; during the 4th hour the blood I levels attained
0.010 mg/mL, and this level was maintained for 5 h.
ST theophylline sustained release polyvinyl chloride; PVC theophylline
sustained release
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, sustained-release, poly(vinyl chloride) matrix for)
IT 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release tablet contg. poly(vinyl chloride) and)
IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release tablet contg. theophylline and)

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1986:448898 CAPLUS
DN 105:48898
OREF 105:7967a,7970a
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 1986
TI Study on the effect of medium composition on the in vitro dissolution of
prolonged-release theophylline
AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma (1986), 13, 110-15
CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922
DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

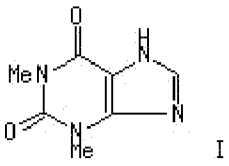
AB The effect of pepsin [9001-75-6], pancreatin [8049-47-6] and bile salts
(simulated digestive juice) on the release of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]
from microgranules and tablets was studied. Pepsin did not affect the
kinetics of drug release. Pancreatin decreased the rate of I release from

12 to 6 h when tablets were used, while the release was progressive and
total in 8 h when microgranules were used. The release depended on the
nature of the excipients used in the formulations. The effects of Na
lauryl sulfate [151-21-3] and Polysorbate 80 [9005-65-6] on I dissoln.
are also discussed.
ST theophylline prolonged release; dissoln theophylline prolonged release
IT Bile salts
RL: PRP (Properties)
(dissoln. of theophylline from prolonged-release pharmaceuticals in
relation to)
IT Solution rate
(of theophylline, from prolonged-release compns.)
IT 151-21-3, properties 8049-47-6 9001-75-6 9005-65-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(dissoln. of theophylline from prolonged-release pharmaceuticals in
relation to)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(prolonged-release compn. contg., dissoln. of, medium compn. effect on)

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:583454 CAPLUS
DN 103:183454
OREF 103:29471a,29474a
ED Entered STN: 30 Nov 1985
TI Study on the effects of pH on the in vitro dissolution of sustained-release theophyllines
AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
CS Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma (1985), 1(5), 412-18
CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922
DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



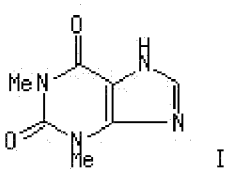
I

AB Incubating 5 formulations of theophylline (I) [58-55-9] in a medium
simulating the conditions in the digestive tract by raising the pH from
1.3 to 6.45, 7.1, and 7.33 within 2, 4, and 7 h, resp., showed that
microgranules in a dialyzing methacrylate [18358-13-9] membrane, and
tablets in a pH-sensitive system or cellulose acetophthalate [9004-38-0],
dissolved within 8 h. Tablets coated with a hydrophilic matrix of
hydroxypropyl cellulose [9004-64-2] dissolved within 12 h. The
methacrylate coating gave the most uniform rate of release.
ST theophylline formulation dissoln; sustained release theophylline dissoln
IT Solution rate
(of sustained-release theophylline formulations, in simulated digestive
tract conditions)
IT Gastric juice
Intestinal juice
(theophylline release from sustained-release formulations in simulated)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release formulations, drug release from, in simulated
digestive tract conditions)
IT 9004-38-0 9004-64-2 18358-13-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-released theophylline formulation, drug release from, in
simulated digestive tract conditions)

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:492743 CAPLUS
DN 103:92743
OREF 103:14815a,14818a
ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985
TI Study of plastic matrixes of theophylline. 2. Study of release as a
function of tablet formation conditions
AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 154-64
Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay-Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 53YCA8
DT Conference
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

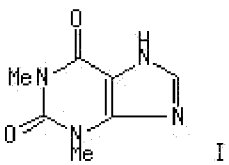
AB Tablets were prepd. from theophylline (I) [58-55-9] 200, PVC [9002-86-2]
and Mg stearate [557-04-0] 4 mg. Tablets contg. 50% PVC released approx.
40% I in 8 h, while those contg. 10-15% released I completely within the

same period. Solvents used in the granulation process had a strong effect
on I release. Compression force (2.5-10 kg) did not affect the release to
any significant extent. The I-PVC formulation was compared with the com.
formulations of I with regard to total drug release and regularity of both
showed complete drug release in 8 h and both had similar regularity of
release.
ST theophylline release matrix tablet; PVC matrix tablet theophylline
IT Solution rate
(of theophylline, from PVC tablet matrixes, formulation factors affect
on)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix contg., drug release from, formulation factors
affect on)
IT 557-04-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix contg., theophylline release from, formulation
factors affect on)
IT 9002-86-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tablet matrix, theophylline release from)

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1985:492742 CAPLUS
DN 103:92742
OREF 103:14815a,14818a
ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985
TI Study on plastic matrixes of theophylline. 1. Effects of various factors
on formulation of matrixes
AU Paris, L.; Claudepierre, C.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 143-53
Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay-Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 53YCA8
DT Conference
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

AB PVC [9002-86-2] was chosen as the plastic matrix for theophylline (I)
[58-55-9] tablets. I particles had diams. of 30-40 μm and lengths of
50-200 μm. PVC particles had a diam. of 5 μm. The compds. were
dried at 110° to remove the moisture. Direct compression of the
powders was not possible and therefore wet granulation was used to make
tablets using a mixt. of CH2Cl2 [75-09-2] and EtOH [64-17-5].
Wettability, penetration rate and disintegration of PVC granules were
detd. in order to achieve complete release of I. PVC granules contg. 10%
poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP) [9003-39-8] were the most hydrophilic of all
the formulations and disintegrated more easily than those obtained with
mixts. of CH2Cl2. In addn. CH2Cl2 solns. were more favorable to good
compression than the alc. soln. contg. 10% PVP. PVC granules prepd. with
PVP showed less static elec. charges than I granules. Mg stearate
[557-04-0] at 1% was more efficient as a lubricant than Na stearyl
fumarate [4070-80-8]. EtOH was the preferred liq. of choice for I
granulation.
ST theophylline PVC matrix; granulation wet theophylline matrix
IT Flow
(of theophylline and PVC powders, in tablet formulations)
IT 557-04-0 4070-80-8 9003-39-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix for, formulation of)
IT 64-17-5, biological studies 75-09-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in granulation of theophylline and PVC powders)
IT 9002-86-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

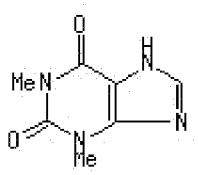
AN 1985:459241 CAPLUS
DN 103:59241
OREF 103:9480h,9481a
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1985
TI Optimal massing liquid volume determination by energy consumption
measurement: study of the influence of some physical properties of
solvents and products used
AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (1985), 11(2-3), 361-86
CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
DT Journal

LA English
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 65
AB The effect of the properties of powders and solvents on wet granulation by
the power consumption technique was studied. The required amt. of
granulation liq. decreased when the particle size of the powder to be
granulated increased. This relationship was, however, only true when the
particle size distribution of the powder to be granulated is rather
narrow. Powders having the same soly. in different solvents require the
same optimal liq. quantity for granulation, but the properties of
resulting granules depend on surface tension and wetting properties of the
solvent. When the powder to be granulated contains crystn. H2O, the temp.
rising in the mixer can be sufficient to release this H2O, which must be
taken into account in the optimal granulation liq. requirement. The
effect of a macromol. binder (PVP [9003-39-8], HPMC [9004-65-3]) was
also studied: the optimal liq. quantity required changes with the kind of
binder used and the manufg. process (binder used in soln. or added as dry
powder). In the case of lactose [63-42-3], the optimal quantity of PVP
or HPMC can be detd. from the power consumption records and from the
granules friability studies.
ST powder granulation solvent energy consumption
IT Power
(consumption of, in detn. of optimal granulation liq. vol.)
IT Pharmaceuticals
(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)
IT Particle size
Solubility
(of drugs, optimal granulation liq. vol. in relation to)
IT Granulation
(of drugs, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)
IT Surface tension
(of liqs., in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)
IT 10043-35-3, analysis 63-42-3 866-84-2 7733-02-0
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)
IT 9003-39-8 9004-65-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)
IT 64-17-5, properties 7732-18-5, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(properties of, optimal drug granulation liq. vol. in relation to)

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Refs | References

AN 1985:427157 CAPLUS
DN 103:27157
OREF 103:4397a,4400a
ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1985
TI Study of the effect of pH on the dissolution of sustained-release
theophyllines in vitro
AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Bulletin de la Societe de Pharmacie de Strasbourg (1983), 26(1), 47-63
CODEN: BPMSAS; ISSN: 0037-9131
DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

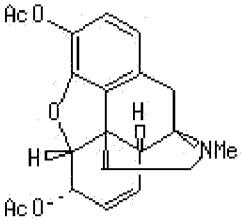
AB The effect of pH on the in vitro dissoln. of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]
from 5 prepns., (A) Theolair, (B) Theostat, (C) Theo-Dur, (D) Euphylline,
and (E) Armophylline, was investigated. A Was the most sensitive to pH
changes, while B and C were totally insensitive to this parameter. D And
E were dependent on the pH but the dependence was not very significant.
Only the rate of I release from B was identical under all operatoring
conditions. Release was dependent on formulation factors. The weakly
encapsulated drug was released in acid medium, while the strongly
encapsulated drug was released in basic medium. The half-change method
showed that I was released in 8 h from A, C, and D, while it was released
in 12 h from B. I release from E was too fast to be measured.
ST theophylline sustained release; dissoln theophylline sustained release; pH
theophylline dissoln
IT Solution rate
(of theophylline, from sustained-release formulations, pH effect on)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release formulations, drug dissoln. from, pH effect on)

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Refs | References

AN 1978:540657 CAPLUS
DN 89:140657

OREF 89:21689a,21692a
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Hepatic function in drug addicted subjects. Use of gamma GT
AU Cerbo, R.; Casacchia, M.; Paris, L.; Carchedi, F.; Meco, G.; Avoli, M.
CS 1st Clin. Mal. Nerv. Mentali, Univ. Roma, Rome, Italy
SO Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale (1978), 54(1), 74-8
CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
DT Journal
LA Italian
CC 1-6 (Pharmacodynamics)
GI



I

AB Of 24 heroin (I) [561-27-3]-addicted humans, 20 showed higher-than-normal
serum SGOT [9000-97-9] activity, and 15 increased SGPT [9014-30-6]
activity. The variations in γ-GT and alk. phosphatase were inconclusive.
ST blood enzyme drug addiction
IT Liver
(function of, drug addiction effect on)
IT Enzymes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood, in drug addiction)
IT 561-27-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(addiction to, liver function in)
IT 9000-86-6 9000-97-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood in drug addiction)

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | More References
AN 1958:31081 CAPLUS
DN 52:31081
OREF 52:5609g-h
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Proteolysis in anaphylactic shock in vitro
AU Segovia, J. M.; Paris, L.; Linazasoro, J. M.
CS Univ. Madrid
SO Rev. clin. espan. (1957), 66, 376-80
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
AB The detn. of amino N in the lungs and kidneys of guinea pigs, normal and
sensitized to egg white, showed that the amino N content of the tissues of
the sensitized animals is increased upon contact with the antigen in vitro. There is, therefore, an in vitro proteolysis in the tissues of
sensitized animals.
IT Proteins
(decompn., in kidneys and lungs in anaphylaxis)
IT Lungs
(protein metabolism by, in anaphylaxis)
IT Anaphylaxis
(proteolysis in lungs and kidneys in)
IT Kidneys
(proteolysis in, in anaphylaxis)

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | More References
AN 1922:24059 CAPLUS
DN 16:24059
OREF 16:4084e-f
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 485417 | | 19180109 | FR | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|

AB Lanolin is treated first with HMnO4 and the permanganates and next with an
acid which will give a Mn salt which is sol. in H2O in order to eliminate
the oxide formed.
IT Wool fat
(bleaching of)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | More References
AN 1922:24058 CAPLUS
DN 16:24058
OREF 16:4084e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|

PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB Lanolin is treated with nascent Cl produced within the material itself by
the action of mineral acid upon hypochlorite or of HCl upon permanganate.
IT Wool fat
(bleaching of)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 1922:24057 CAPLUS
DN 16:24057
OREF 16:4084d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Distillation of lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB In order to distil lanolin without destroying its components the process
is begun at about 150° and the temp. is gradually raised to 263° under 27 mm. of Hg. The lanolin begins to distil at 205° at which time the products may begin to be collected.
IT Wool fat
(distn. of)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

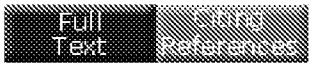
L1 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 1920:685 CAPLUS
DN 14:685
OREF 14:135e-f
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Separating fatty acids from lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 486590 19180418 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB The crude fat is treated with an aq.-alc. soln. of an alkali, and the alc.
and fatty acid are sepd. by the addition of a strong acid, with heating,
to the soapy soln.
IT Wool fat
(fatty acids in, sepn. of)
IT Fatty acids
(sepn. of, from lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 1919:10062 CAPLUS
DN 13:10062
OREF 13:1944d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin by means of nascent chlorine
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB The lanolin is treated with nascent Cl generated in the mass by the action
of a mineral acid on a hypochlorite, or of HCl on permanganate.
IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN




AN 1919:10061 CAPLUS
DN 13:10061
OREF 13:1944d
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
--- --- --- --- ---
PI FR 485417 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
--- --- ---
AB The lanolin is treated with permanganic acid and permanganates, and then
the mass is acted upon by an acid yielding a Mn salt sol. in H2O. Finally
the oxide formed is removed.
IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1919:10060 CAPLUS
DN 13:10060
OREF 13:1944c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Distilling lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
--- --- --- --- ---
PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
--- --- ---
AB In a process of distg. lanolin without decompn., the lanolin is brought to
a temp. of about 150°, and the temp. is then raised gradually to 263° under a pressure of 27 mm. of Hg. The products are collected
between 205 and 263°.
IT Wool fat
(distn. of)

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1919:10059 CAPLUS
DN 13:10059
OREF 13:1944b-c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching lanolin by means of nascent oxygen
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
--- --- --- --- ---
PI FR 486428 19180312 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
--- --- ---
AB Crude lanolin, previously freed from contained fatty adds by a suitable
treatment, is bleached and deodorized by the action of nascent O.
IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Wool fat
(distn. of)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin by nascent O)

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1916:12545 CAPLUS
DN 10:12545
OREF 10:2332d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Color photography
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
SO Addition 20,019
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 5 (Photography)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
--- --- --- --- ---
PI FR 477173 19160308 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
--- --- ---
AB The colored starch granules are replaced by fragments of a phosphorescent
sulfide enclosed in transparent colored materials of any kind, more
particularly gelatinous Al(OH)3.
IT Photography, color
IT Photography, color
(plates)

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1912:24891 CAPLUS
DN 6:24891
OREF 6:3495i,3496a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol
derivatives.
IN Paris, L.; Perrier, A.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

CC 17 (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 440128 19120213 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB Mfg. diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol
derivatives and their reduction products. The diphenylarsinic acid is
produced from triphenylarsine by chlorinating the latter and decomposing
it at a high temp., whereby the diphenylarsinechloride results. By
chlorinating this and heating the product with H2O, the diphenyl arsininc
acid is obtained. This acid yields a nitro deriv. from which, by
reduction, the tetraaminotetraphenylarsine results. By oxidation the
corresponding derive. of diphenylarsinic acid are obtained.
IT 4656-80-8, Arsinic acid, diphenyl-
(and derivs.)

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | More References
AN 1909:4899 CAPLUS
DN 3:4899
OREF 3:929i,930a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Poisons of B. tuberculosis (V). Chemical Constitution and Biological
Properties of the Protoplasm, of B. tuberculosis
AU Auclair, J.; Paris, L.
CS Lab. Prof. Grancher
SO Arch. md. exp. (1909), 20, 736-52
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11 (Biological Chemistry)
AB "Bacillio-casein," a paranucleo-albumin, was prepared by extracting
well-washed autoclaved cultures with alc., ether and CHCl3 and heating to
80° with pure conc. AcOH for 1 hr. repeatedly until all was
dissolved. On cooling dil. NaOH was added until the reaction was but
faintly acid. The protein ppt. was collected on a filter, washed free
from acid, and dried with alc., ether, and in vacuo. When injected
(finely triturated in sterile H2O or in 1% Na3PO4 sol.) into animals it
had a local and also a general (cachectic) effect. It conferred relative
immunity upon guinea pigs, i. e., it retarded tuberculous infection.
IT Poison oak
(of Bacillus tuberculosis)
IT Bacillus tuberculosis
(poisons of)
IT Bacillus tuberculosis
(protoplasm of)

=> d l-29 all

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | More References
AN 2007:484838 CAPLUS
DN 146:468567
ED Entered STN: 04 May 2007
TI Coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and food
compositions containing starch
IN Paris, Laurence; Vaures, Frederic
PA Stearinerie Dubois Fils, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI WO 2007048982 A1 20070503 WO 2006-FR51114 20061026
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,
KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
FR 2892726 A1 20070504 FR 2005-53294 20051028
PRAI FR 2005-53294 A 20051028
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
WO 2007048982 IPCI C09D0103-04 [I,A]; C09D0103-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28
[I,A]
IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [I,A]; A61K0009-28
[I,C]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]

FR 2892726 IPCI C09D0103-04 [I,A]; C09D0103-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-28
[I,A]; A23P0001-08 [I,A]
IPCR C09D0103-00 [I,C]; C09D0103-04 [I,A]; A23P0001-08
[I,C]; A23P0001-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-28 [I,C]; A61K0009-28 [I,A]

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical and food
areas, in particular to compns. for coating tablets, capsules and other
solid or semisolid substances currently used in different application
fields. More specifically, said invention relates to solid ready-for-use
compns. for producing laminating solns. or dispersions for solid- or
semisolid-form substances and is characterized in that the viscosity of
said cold-regenerated solns. or dispersions is less than 1000 cP at a
solid matter concn. greater than 20%, wherein said viscosity is obtainable
by using natural film-forming agents which are cold-sol. and exhibit a low
viscosity in an aq. medium at high concns. A compn. for coating tablets
contained pregelatinized hydroxypropyl starch 600, hydroxypropyl starch
150, glycerol digehenate 100, titanium dioxide 100, orange flavor 50 g,
and quinoleine yellow q.s.

ST coating agent pharmaceutical cosmetic nutraceutical food starch

IT Cosmetics and personal care products
Dietary supplements
Drug delivery systems
Food
Pharmaceutical tablets
(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and
food compns. contg. starch)

IT 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch
9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coating agent comprising pharmaceutical, cosmetic, nutraceutical, and
food compns. contg. starch)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Christen; US 4026986 A 1977 CAPLUS
(2) Roquette, F; FR 2862654 A 2005 CAPLUS
(3) Roversi, F; US 2004069300 A1 2004 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 2006:364830 CAPLUS
DN 144:376550
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2006

TI Programmed-release bioadhesive composition
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Interpharm Developpement, Switz.
SO Fr. Demande, 40 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 2876581 | A1 | 20060421 | FR 2004-11156 | 20041020 |
| FR 2876581 | B1 | 20070518 | | |
| AU 2005297009 | A1 | 20060427 | AU 2005-297009 | 20051019 |
| WO 2006043005 | A2 | 20060427 | WO 2005-FR50869 | 20051019 |
| WO 2006043005 | A3 | 20070405 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1807114 | A2 | 20070718 | EP 2005-815499 | 20051019 |

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CN 101084017 | A | 20071205 | CN 2005-80043905 | 20051019 |
| JP 2008517043 | T | 20080522 | JP 2007-537351 | 20051019 |

PRAI FR 2004-11156 A 20041020
WO 2005-FR50869 W 20051019

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2876581 | IPCI | A61K0009-00 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3; A61K009/00M8; A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D; A61K047/36 |

AU 2005297009 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3; A61K009/00M8;
A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D; A61K047/36
WO 2006043005 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/00M14; A61K009/00M3; A61K009/00M8;
A61K009/00M16; A61K009/00M18D; A61K047/36
EP 1807114 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]
CN 101084017 IPCI A61K0047-36 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0047-36 [I,C]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]
JP 2008517043 IPCI A61K0009-06 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-04 [I,A]; A61K0047-02 [I,C*];
A61K0047-44 [I,A]; A61P0017-16 [I,A]; A61P0017-00
[I,C*]; A61K0031-728 [N,A]; A61K0031-726 [N,C*]
FTERM 4C076/AA09; 4C076/DD22Z; 4C076/DD37E; 4C076/EE30P;
4C076/EE38A; 4C076/EE58; 4C076/FF16; 4C076/FF35;
4C076/FF61; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02; 4C086/EA25;
4C086/MA03; 4C086/MA05; 4C086/MA28; 4C086/MA63;
4C086/NA10; 4C086/ZA91

AB A viscous liq. compns. in pasty form with prolonged-release action for
topical applications is disclosed. A bioadhesive gel for buccal mucosa
contained lambda carrageenan 2.50, miconazole 2.00, pregelatinized starch
2.50, Polsorbate-20 2.00, sodium Me parahydroxybenzoate 0.08, sodium Pr
parahydroxybenzoate 0.02, 96% ethanol 1.50, and water 89.40%.

ST programmed release bioadhesive gel buccal mucosa carrageenan miconazole

IT Adhesives
(biol.; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Vein, disease
(hemorrhoid, drugs for; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Glaucoma (disease)
Pruritus
(inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Headache
(migraine, inhibitors; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Cheek
(mucosa; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Eye
Nervous system agents
(mydriatics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Allergy inhibitors
Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antiviral agents
Cytotoxic agents
Fungicides
Nervous system stimulants
Parasiticides
Vasoconstrictors
Vasodilators
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Contraceptives
(spermicidal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Muscle relaxants
(uterus; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT 22916-47-8, Miconazole
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)
IT 9062-07-1, ι-Carrageenan 9064-57-7, Lambda carrageenan
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(programmed-release bioadhesive compn.)

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE
(1) Apr Applied Pharma Research S A; EP 0539627 A 1993 CAPLUS
(2) Durrani; US 6159491 A 2000 CAPLUS
(3) Karakelle, M; WO 0240056 A 2002 CAPLUS
(4) Kudo, Y; 2004
(5) Mochida Pharmaceutical Co Ltd; JP 2004149528 A2 2004 CAPLUS
(6) Paris, L; FR 2848473 A 2004 CAPLUS
(7) Reiner, A; WO 9819663 A 1998 CAPLUS
(8) Unilever Nv; FR 2542616 A 1984 CAPLUS
(9) Willmott, J; WO 0170271 A 2001 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN


AN 2004:974877 CAPLUS
DN 142:309228
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2004
TI GENOPHAR: a randomized study of plasma drug measurements in association
with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in

patients failing antiretroviral therapy
AU Bossi, P.; Peytavin, G.; Ait-Mohand, H.; Delaugerre, C.; Ktorza, N.;
Paris, L.; Bonmarchand, M.; Cacace, R.; David, D.-J.; Simon, A.;
Lamotte, C.; Marcelin, A.-G.; Calvez, V.; Bricaire, F.; Costagliola, D.;
Katlama, C.
CS Departments of Infectious Diseases, Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, Fr.
SO HIV Medicine (2004), 5(5), 352-359
CODEN: HMIEAB; ISSN: 1464-2662
PB Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
AB To evaluate the benefits of therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) in assocn.
with genotypic resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in
multi-experienced patients infected with HIV-1. Patients with a viral
load >1000 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL and an unchanged antiretroviral therapy
regimen over the last 3 mo were randomized into two groups: a genotypic
group (G) and a geno-pharmacol. group (GP). Treatment was selected by an
expert committee according to genotypic resistance testing (the G and GP
groups) and TDM (the GP group) at week 4. Treatment could be modified at
each visit according to toxicity, poor virol. response and TDM. Results
of TDM were withheld from the G group until week 12. The primary endpoint
of the study was the percentage of patients with viral load < 200
copies/mL at week 12. A total of 134 patients were randomized in the
study, with 67 in each group, and included in the intent-to-treat (ITT)
anal. At baseline, median values were as follows: viral load (log10
copies/mL): G = 4.1, GP = 4.0; CD4 cell count (cells/μL): G = 292, GP =
294; and no. of prior drugs: G = 7, GP = 8. The median no. of resistance
mutations was five in the G group [nucleoside reverse transcriptase
inhibitors (NRTIs) = three; non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase
inhibitors (NNRTIs) = one; protease inhibitors (PI) = one] and seven in
the GP group (NRTI = four; NNRTI = two; PI = one). At week 8, treatment
was adjusted according to the TDM in 13 of the 67 patients in the GP group
(19%). By ITT missing equal failure anal. at week 12, and after only one
intervention according to plasma concn. results, a viral load < 200
copies/mL was achieved in 30 of the 67 patients (45%) in the G group and
in 29 of the 67 patients (43%) in the GP group (not significant). In the
multivariate anal., only prior exposure to at least two PIs at baseline
gave a poor response to subsequent antiretroviral therapy. At week 24, a
viral load < 200 copies/mL was achieved in 35 of the 67 patients (52%) in
the G group and in 40 of the 67 patients (60%) in the GP group. A
statistically significant benefit of using TDM was not found in this
short-term study where patients appeared to be adherent. However,
combining genotypic resistance testing with the use of an expert committee
to monitor subsequent therapy individually in patients with multiple
resistance mutations was assocd. with high antiviral efficacy.
ST antiretroviral genotypic resistance testing therapeutic drug monitoring
HIV 1
IT Drug resistance
(antiviral; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT Drug interactions
(pharmacokinetic; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT Anti-AIDS agents
Blood plasma
Genotypes
Human
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Mutation
(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing
and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing
antiretroviral therapy)
IT Antiviral agents
(resistance to; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT 9068-38-6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(HIV, inhibitor; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)
IT 144114-21-6, Retropepsin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic
resistance testing and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1
patients failing antiretroviral therapy)

IT 69655-05-6, Didanosine 129618-40-2, Nevirapine 136470-78-5, Abacavir
154598-52-4, Efavirenz 161814-49-9, Amprenavir
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing
and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing
antiretroviral therapy)
IT 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 3056-17-5, Stavudine 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine
30516-87-1, Zidovudine 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 134678-17-4, Lamivudine
150378-17-9, Indinavir 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir
192725-17-0, Lopinavir
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasma drug measurements in assocn. with genotypic resistance testing
and expert advice to optimize therapy in HIV-1 patients failing
antiretroviral therapy)
RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Acosta, E; Pharmacotherapy 1999, V19, P708 CAPLUS
(2) Baxter, J; AIDS 2000, V14, PF83 CAPLUS
(3) Baxter, J; AIDS 2002, V16, P1131 CAPLUS
(4) Bossi, P; AIDS 2003, V17, P1108
(5) Burger, D; AIDS 2003, V17, P1157 CAPLUS
(6) Burger, D; Antivir Ther 1998, V3, P215 CAPLUS
(7) Burger, D; Antiviral Ther 1998, V3, P215 CAPLUS
(8) Cingolani, A; AIDS 2002, V16, P369 CAPLUS
(9) Clevenbergh, P; AIDS 2002, V16, P2311 CAPLUS
(10) Clevenbergh, P; Antiviral Ther 2000, V5, P65 CAPLUS
(11) Corbett, A; XIV International AIDS Conference, Abstract TuPeB4464 2002
(12) Durant, J; AIDS 2000, V14, P1333 CAPLUS
(13) Durant, J; Lancet 1999, V353, P2195 CAPLUS
(14) Duval, X; 38th Infectious Diseases Society of America, Poster 336 2000
(15) Fletcher, C; AIDS 2002, V16, P551
(16) Guiard-Schmid, J; Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2003, V47, P986 CAPLUS
(17) Hsu, A; Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1998, V22, P2784
(18) Lamotte, C; International Workshop on Clinical Pharmacology of HIV Therapy
2002
(19) Lamotte, C; J Chromatogr B Biomed Appl 1999, V735, P159 CAPLUS
(20) Marsh, K; J Chromatogr B Biomed Appl 1997, V704, P307 CAPLUS
(21) Marzolini, C; AIDS 2001, V15, P71 CAPLUS
(22) Marzolini, C; Ther Drug Monit 2001, V23, P394 CAPLUS
(23) Mascolini, M; AIDS 2001, V15, P124 MEDLINE
(24) Meynard, J; AIDS 2002, V16, P727
(25) Ministere de l'Emploi Et de La Solidarite; http://www.anrs.fr 1999
(26) Shafer, R; Clin Microbiol Rev 2002, V15, P247 CAPLUS
(27) Torre, D; HIV Clin Trials 2002, V3, P1
(28) Tural, C; AIDS 2002, V16, P209
(29) van Heeswijk, R; Antivir Ther 2001, V6, P201 CAPLUS
(30) Veldkamp, A; AIDS 2001, V15, P1089 CAPLUS
(31) Woolf, E; J Chromatogr A 1995, V692, P45 CAPLUS
(32) Yeni, P; J Am Med Assoc 2002, V288, P222 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 2004:795262 CAPLUS
DN 143:63557
ED Entered STN: 30 Sep 2004
TI Investigation of superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in a wide
temperature range
AU Portnoi, V. K.; Chumachenko, E. N.; Paris, L.; Rylov, D. S.
CS MISiS, Moscow, Russia
SO Tsvetnye Metally (Moscow, Russian Federation) (2004), (5), 78-83
CODEN: TVMTAX; ISSN: 0372-2929
PB Izdatel'skii Dom "Ruda i Metally"
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 56-12 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)
AB Superplasticity parameters of sheets from VT6 std. alloy were examd. in
the wide deformation temp. range to est. possibility of lowering of
superplasticity deformation temp. in com. prodn. of the articles of shell
type. Anal. relationships of deformation resistance from deformation rate
and deformation degree were received, taking into account characteristic
of the initial state of alloy structure before deformation in the
investigated temp. range. VT6 alloy can be used for superplastic forming
at 850°, and proposed rheol. model can be applied for calcn. of
forming mode of operation in the industrial conditions.
ST titanium alloy superplasticity temp
IT Plastic deformation
(superplastic; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp.
range)
IT Plasticity
(superplasticity; superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp.
range)
IT 12743-70-3, VT6
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP
(Physical process); PROC (Process)
(superplasticity parameters of VT6 alloy in wide temp. range)

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 2004:492311 CAPLUS
DN 141:59213
ED Entered STN: 18 Jun 2004

TI Viscous, aqueous or hydro-alcohol compositions for the manufacture of soft
capsules
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 42 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM B01J013-00
ICS A61K009-48
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 2848473 | A1 | 20040618 | FR 2002-15905 | 20021216 |
| FR 2848473 | B1 | 20080411 | | |
| CA 2510048 | A1 | 20040722 | CA 2003-2510048 | 20031216 |
| WO 2004060356 | A1 | 20040722 | WO 2003-FR3740 | 20031216 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2003300622 | A1 | 20040729 | AU 2003-300622 | 20031216 |
| EP 1575568 | A1 | 20050921 | EP 2003-814478 | 20031216 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 20060292212 | A1 | 20061228 | US 2005-539100 | 20050810 |
| PRAI FR 2002-15905 | A | 20021216 | | |
| WO 2003-FR3740 | W | 20031216 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2848473 | ICM | B01J013-00 |
| | ICS | A61K009-48 |
| | IPCI | B01J0013-00 [I,C]; B01J0013-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| CA 2510048 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| WO 2004060356 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| AU 2003300622 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| EP 1575568 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B |
| US 20060292212 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | NCL | 424/451.000 |

AB Viscous, aq. liq. compns. or hydro-alc. compns. buffered or nonbuffered (for the manuf. of capsules) comprise thickening agents which gel instantaneously in contact with chelating solns.,. The film elasticity is obtained by using a plasticizer. A process for the manuf. of films for the above capsules consists of gelation of the films by pulverization.

Thus, a formulation contained guar gum 10, glycerin 15, and water qs to 100 g. Sodium borate at 20% was used as the complexation soln.

ST soft capsule viscous liq cosmetic; pharmaceutical soft capsule viscous liq
IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Surfactants
(ionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Cosmetics
Gelation agents
Plasticizers
Preservatives
Solubilizers
Surfactants
Thickening agents
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, salts 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies
50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycocoll, biological
studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene
glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies
67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 71-23-8,
1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies
71-52-3, BiCarbonate, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts
87-99-0, Xylitol 585-86-4, Lactitol 877-24-7 1310-73-2, Sodium
hydroxide, biological studies 1330-43-4, Sodium borate 3812-32-6,
Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7,
Monosodium phosphate 7647-01-0D, Hydrochloric acid, salts 7647-14-5,
Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, salts
7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, salts 7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, salts
7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium phosphate
9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9005-25-8, Starch,
biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl
starch 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9064-57-7,
λ-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies
10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 29801-94-3, Potassium phthalate
71010-52-1, Gellan gum 96949-21-2, Rhamsan gum 96949-22-3, Welan gum
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(viscous and aq. or hydro-alc. compns. for manuf. of soft capsules)
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anon; RESEARCH DISCLOSURE 1991, 332, P908
(2) Colgate-Palmolive; GB 2067214 A 1981 CAPLUS
(3) Paris; FR 2767070 A 1999 CAPLUS
(4) Renn; US 2002019447 A1 2002

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Text+Refs | References

AN 2003:820197 CAPLUS
DN 139:312468
ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2003
TI Liquid compositions for slow-release soft capsules
IN Paris, Laurence
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 38 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-48
ICS A61K009-56
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 2838349 | A1 | 20031017 | FR 2002-4697 | 20020415 |
| FR 2838349 | B1 | 20040625 | | |
| WO 2003086368 | A1 | 20031023 | WO 2003-FR1195 | 20030415 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2003262129 | A1 | 20031027 | AU 2003-262129 | 20030415 |
| EP 1499304 | A1 | 20050126 | EP 2003-740610 | 20030415 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2005531531 | T | 20051020 | JP 2003-583389 | 20030415 |
| US 20050244489 | A1 | 20051103 | US 2005-511260 | 20050620 |
| PRAI FR 2002-4697 | A | 20020415 | | |
| WO 2003-FR1195 | W | 20030415 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| FR 2838349 | ICM | A61K009-48 |
| | ICS | A61K009-56 |

IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-56 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-52
[ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48

WO 2003086368 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
ECLA A61K009/48

AU 2003262129 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]

EP 1499304 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36
[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A];
A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00
[I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]

JP 2005531531 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]; A61K0009-08 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-167
[ICS,7]; A61K0031-192 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-196 [ICS,7];
A61K0031-185 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0047-10 [ICS,7];
A61K0047-14 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-24 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-26
[ICS,7]; A61K0047-32 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-36 [ICS,7];
A61K0047-38 [ICS,7]; A61K0047-42 [ICS,7]; A61P0029-00
[ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]
FTERM 4C076/AA11; 4C076/AA56; 4C076/BB01; 4C076/CC05;
4C076/DD07; 4C076/DD17; 4C076/DD22; 4C076/DD23;
4C076/DD26; 4C076/DD38; 4C076/DD43; 4C076/EE05;
4C076/EE06; 4C076/EE09; 4C076/EE11; 4C076/EE16;
4C076/EE24; 4C076/EE26; 4C076/EE30; 4C076/EE31;
4C076/EE38; 4C076/FF11; 4C076/FF31; 4C206/AA01;
4C206/AA02; 4C206/DA24; 4C206/FA31; 4C206/MA03;
4C206/MA05; 4C206/MA36; 4C206/MA57; 4C206/NA12;
4C206/ZB11

US 20050244489 IPCI A61K0009-48 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-52 [I,C*];
A61K0009-56 [I,A]; A61K0031-167 [I,C*]; A61K0031-167
[I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-192 [I,A];
A61K0031-196 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10
[I,A]; A61K0047-14 [I,C*]; A61K0047-14 [I,A];
A61K0047-24 [I,C*]; A61K0047-24 [I,A]; A61K0047-26
[I,C*]; A61K0047-26 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*];
A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,C*]; A61K0047-36

[I,A]; A61K0047-38 [I,C*]; A61K0047-38 [I,A]; A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A61P0029-00 [I,C*]; A61P0029-00 [I,A]
NCL 424/451.000
ECLA A61K009/48

AB The invention relates to liq. compns. intended for formation od prolonged-release capsules. The prolonged release of the drug is achieved by in situ formation of a matrix, which being compact and biodegradable, is obtained by instantaneous phys. modification of the contents of the capsule in contact with the gastric juices. Thus, slow-release soft capsules contained dimenhydrinate 50.0000g, Transcutol P 425.0000, Sepiegel-305 400.0000 and sucrose acetate isobutyrate 25.0000 g.

ST liq slow release soft capsule

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, sustained-release; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxycarboxylic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Surfactants
(ionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactic acid-based; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Buffers
Dissolution
Particle size distribution
Plasticizers
Surfactants
Viscosity
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Carbonates, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Phosphates, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, processes 64-19-7, Acetic acid, processes 77-92-9, Citric acid, processes 79-09-4, Propionic acid, processes 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, processes 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, processes 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, processes 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, processes 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, processes 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 57-50-1D, Saccharose, derivs. 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 79-06-1D, Acrylamide, polymers 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 88-12-0D, polymers 102-76-1, Triacetin 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 111-90-0, Transcutol P 126-13-6, Sucrose acetate isobutyrate 585-88-6, Maltitol 1338-39-2, Montane 20 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monobasic potassium phosphate 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-39-1, Cellulose acetate propionate 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-58-4, Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerin monooleate 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)]

26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 37348-65-5,
Glycerin linoleate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 78474-45-0, Plastoid B
148093-12-3, Sepigel 305
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. compns. for slow-release soft capsules)
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Anon; PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN 1989, V013(049), PC-565
(2) Dewandre, L; FR 2774907 A 1999 CAPLUS
(3) Merrel Dow; EP 0095123 A 1983 CAPLUS
(4) Merrel Dow; EP 0173293 A 1986 CAPLUS
(5) Seppic; WO 9936445 A 1999 CAPLUS
(6) Seppic; WO 9942521 A 1999 CAPLUS
(7) Seppic; WO 0135922 A 2001 CAPLUS
(8) Tabacchi, G; US 2001051686 A1 2001 CAPLUS
(9) Tabacchi, G; US 2001053801 A1 2001 CAPLUS
(10) Tabacchi, G; US 2002032243 A1 2002 CAPLUS
(11) Toyo Capsule Kk; JP 63246333 A 1988 CAPLUS
(12) Toyo Kapuseru Kk; JP 63246322 A 1988 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Store References
AN 1999:786541 CAPLUS
DN 132:276185
ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 1999
TI Western blot for the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis
AU Menard, D.; Paris, L.; Danis, M.
CS Service de Parasitologie et Mycologie, Groupe Hospitalier Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, 75651, Fr.
SO Pathologie Biologie (1999), 47(8), 797-804
CODEN: PTBIAN; ISSN: 0031-3009
PB Expansion Scientifique Publications
DT Journal
LA French
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
AB Western blot was evaluated for the neonatal diagnosis of congenital
toxoplasmosis based on a comparison of antibody profiles between serum
samples obtained from the mother at delivery and from the neonate.
Passively transferred antibodies can be distinguished from antibodies
produced by the neonate, thus allowing early postdelivery diagnosis of
congenital toxoplasmosis before the results of other tests are available.
This method was developed at the Parasitol.-Mycol. lab. of the Pitie-Salpetriere Teaching Hospital, Paris, France, then evaluated in a
retrospective study of 52 mother-infant pairs. The diagnosis of
congenital toxoplasmosis was ruled out in 34 cases, confirmed in ten
cases, and doubtful in 8 cases. Sensitivity was higher than with
conventional serol. tests. Antibody profile differences were found
between mothers and affected infants; these differences usually involved
IgGs (8 of 9 cases). Importantly, in two cases Western blot would have
provided the diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis two months before the
secondary elevation in IgM titers in one case and three weeks before the
result of mouse placenta inoculation in another case. In conclusion,
Western blot deserves to be used to complement established methods (serol.
and direct demonstration of the parasite by gene amplification, cell
cultures, and mouse inoculations) as a means of rapidly (within 24 h of
receipt of the specimen) providing clinicians with information relevant to
treatment decisions.
ST Western blot congenital toxoplasmosis blood analysis
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(G; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(M; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
IT Immunoassay
(immunoblotting; western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
IT Toxoplasma gondii
(toxoplasmosis from; western blot for diagnosis of congenital
toxoplasmosis)
IT Blood analysis
Newborn
(western blot for diagnosis of congenital toxoplasmosis)
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Bougnoux, M; BEH 1990, V4, P13
(2) Carboni, M; These 1992, V2
(3) Chumpitazi, B; J Clin Microbiol 1995, V33, P1479 MEDLINE
(4) Desmonts, G; Journees Parisiennes de pediatrie 1975, P308
(5) Desmonts, G; Presse Med 1990, V19, P1445 MEDLINE
(6) Franck, J; Bull Soc Fr Parasitol 1992, V10, P3
(7) Gelfert, V; These 1993
(8) Laemmli, U; Nature 1970, V227, P680 CAPLUS
(9) Maurin, J; These 1994
(10) Mitchell, C; Pediatr Infect Dis J 1990, V9, P512 MEDLINE
(11) Pinon, J; Presse Med 1987, V16, P471 MEDLINE
(12) Potasman, I; J Infect Dis 1986, V154, P650 CAPLUS
(13) Remington, J; J Infect Dis 1985, V152, P1020 MEDLINE

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Store References
AN 1999:133626 CAPLUS

DN 130:158439
ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1999
TI Aqueous viscous compositions for making soft or hard capsules, and method
for making films for such capsules
IN Paris, Laurence; Viaud, Fabrice
PA Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-48
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9907347 | A1 | 19990218 | WO 1998-FR1744 | 19980805 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| FR 2767070 | A1 | 19990212 | FR 1997-10190 | 19970808 |
| FR 2767070 | B1 | 19990917 | | |
| CA 2300281 | A1 | 19990218 | CA 1998-2300281 | 19980805 |
| CA 2300281 | C | 20070410 | | |
| AU 9889884 | A | 19990301 | AU 1998-89884 | 19980805 |
| AU 744704 | B2 | 20020228 | | |
| EP 1001751 | A1 | 20000524 | EP 1998-941544 | 19980805 |
| EP 1001751 | B1 | 20080213 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, AL, MK | | | | |
| BR 9815589 | A | 20010102 | BR 1998-15589 | 19980805 |
| JP 2002517378 | T | 20020618 | JP 2000-506940 | 19980805 |
| JP 3996346 | B2 | 20071024 | | |
| AT 385784 | T | 20080315 | AT 1998-941544 | 19980805 |
| US 6331205 | B1 | 20011218 | US 1999-403647 | 19991206 |
| PRAI FR 1997-10190 | A | 19970808 | | |
| WO 1998-FR1744 | W | 19980805 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9907347 | ICM | A61K009-48 |
| | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,6] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| FR 2767070 | IPCI | B01J0013-22 [ICM,6]; B01J0013-20 [ICM,6,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| CA 2300281 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| AU 9889884 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,6] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| EP 1001751 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| BR 9815589 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [ICM,7] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| JP 2002517378 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-36 [I,A]; A61J0003-07 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| AT 385784 | IPCI | A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A] |
| | IPCR | A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48 [I,C]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/48B; B01J013/02 |
| US 6331205 | IPCI | C09D0105-00 [ICM,7]; C08J0005-00 [ICS,7]; A61K0009-48 [ICS,7] |

IPCR A61J0003-07 [I,C*]; A61J0003-07 [I,A]; A61K0009-48
[I,C*]; A61K0009-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-10 [I,C*]; A61K0047-10 [I,A]; B01J0013-02 [I,C*]; B01J0013-02
[I,A]
NCL 106/205.900; 106/205.200; 106/205.300; 106/205.310;
106/205.500; 106/205.700; 106/205.710; 106/205.720;
264/138.000; 264/280.000; 264/330.000
ECLA A61K009/48B; B01J013/02

AB Aq. viscous compns., whether clear or not, for making soft or hard
capsules, and method for making films for such capsules (gelled capsules)
are disclosed. Said compns. are in particular characterized in that they
contain a single gelling agent consisting of a carrageenan, preferably an
Iota carrageenan, whereof the concn. in the medium is higher than 5 % of
the medium which can be aq. and oily. The invention also concerns a
method for making films for such capsules which consists in dehydrating
said films by oven drying or lyophilization. The invention in applicable
in pharmaceutics, cosmetics and dietetics. Capsules were made from a
soln. comprising carrageenan 15, sodium chloride 3, glycerin 15, and water
132 g.

ST capsule pharmaceutical cosmetic dietetic surfactant alkali

IT Surfactants
(amphoteric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Capsules
Cosmetics
Gelation agents
Lubricants
Plasticizers
Surfactants
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Alkali metal hydroxides
Alkaline earth hydroxides
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and method for
making films for such capsules)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, soft; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules,
and method for making films for such capsules)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(ionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT Diet
(therapeutic; aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and
method for making films for such capsules)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol,
biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, esters 57-55-6,
1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, esters
69-65-8, Mannitol 71-52-3D, Hydrogen carbonate, alkali salts 77-92-9,
Citric acid, biological studies 87-99-0, Xylitol 585-86-4, Lactitol
1330-43-4, Sodium borate 4409-98-7, DiPotassium phthalate 7558-79-4,
Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 7647-01-0,
Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid,
alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological studies 7664-93-9D,
Sulfuric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological studies
7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, alkali and alk. earth metal salts, biological
studies 7758-11-4, Dipotassium phosphate 7778-77-0, Monopotassium
phosphate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polysorbate
80 9062-07-1, ι-Carrageenan 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3),
biological studies 25322-68-3 25322-68-3D, Peg, esters
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aq. viscous compns. for making soft or hard capsules, and method for
making films for such capsules)

RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Ajinomoto Co Inc Jp; JP 60012943 A 1985 CAPLUS
(2) Anon; 1985, 5, CAPLUS
(3) Anon; 1986, 25, CAPLUS
(4) Anon; 1988, 18, CAPLUS
(5) Anon; 1989, 3, CAPLUS
(6) Anon; 1997, 15, CAPLUS
(7) Eisai Co Ltd Jp; JP 62289530 A 1987 CAPLUS

(8) Eisai Ltd Co Jp; JP 09025228 A 1997 CAPLUS
(9) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0592130 A 1994 CAPLUS
(10) Japan Elanco Company Ltd Jp; EP 0714656 A 1996 CAPLUS
(11) Mitsubishi Acetate Co Ltd Jp; JP 61010508 A 1986 CAPLUS
(12) Unicolloid Kk Jp; JP 63164858 A 1988 CAPLUS
(13) Winston, P; US 5342626 A 1994 CAPLUS
(14) Yamamoto, T; US 5264223 A 1993 CAPLUS

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1995:769971 CAPLUS
DN 123:152964
OREF 123:27057a,27060a
ED Entered STN: 01 Sep 1995
TI Liquid viscous pharmaceutical compositions based on ibuprofen
IN Paris, Laurence; Sinturel, Christophe
PA Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-19
ICS A61K009-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9517177 | A1 | 19950629 | WO 1994-FR1481 | 19941219 |
| W: CA, US | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| FR 2713931 | A1 | 19950623 | FR 1993-15317 | 19931220 |
| FR 2713931 | B1 | 19960405 | | |
| EP 684819 | A1 | 19951206 | EP 1995-904561 | 19941219 |
| EP 684819 | B1 | 20011128 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| AT 209486 | T | 20011215 | AT 1995-904561 | 19941219 |
| ES 2169119 | T3 | 20020701 | ES 1995-904561 | 19941219 |
| PRAI FR 1993-15317 | A | 19931220 | | |
| WO 1994-FR1481 | W | 19941219 | | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9517177 | ICM | A61K031-19 |
| | ICS | A61K009-00 |
| | IPCI | A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,6,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,6] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| FR 2713931 | IPCI | A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,6,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| EP 684819 | IPCI | A61K0031-19 [ICM,6]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,6,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,6] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| AT 209486 | IPCI | A61K0031-192 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,7,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,7] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-00 [I,C*]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61K0031-19 [I,A] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |
| ES 2169119 | IPCI | A61K0031-192 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-185 [ICM,4,C*]; A61K0009-00 [ICS,7] |
| | ECLA | A61K009/00Z6; A61K031/19 |

AB A liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen (I) which comprise a dispersion of the active principle in a very viscous soln. whose pH has been adjusted between 1.0 and 5.0, and preferably between 3.0 and 4.0 is disclosed. Oral suspensions were prepd. from I 2, Carbopol 940P 1, polysorbate 80 0.20, citric acid.H2O 0.718, disodium phosphate.12H2O 1.132, sorbitol 30.0, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.080, Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.20, flavors 0.162, coccine (sic) 0.001, Na saccharinate 0.045 kg, and water q.s. 100 L.

ST liq viscous pharmaceutical ibuprofen
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hexitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(liqs., oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pentitols, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suspensions, oral, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(trihydric, liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 81-07-2, Saccharin 128-44-9,
Sodium saccharinate 139-05-9, Sodium cyclohexyl sulfamate 9005-65-6,
Polysorbate 80 9007-20-9, Carbomer 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22839-47-0,
Aspartame 33665-90-6, Acesulfame 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liq. viscous pharmaceutical compns. based on ibuprofen)

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1988:411729 CAPLUS
DN 109:11729
OREF 109:2005a,2008a
ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1988
TI Theophylline sustained-release tablets containing poly(vinyl chloride),
and process for their preparation
IN Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
PA Laboratoires Doms, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K009-22
ICS A61K009-26; A61K031-52
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI EP 239481 | A1 | 19870930 | EP 1987-400616 | 19870319 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| FR 2595945 | A1 | 19870925 | FR 1986-3932 | 19860319 |
| FR 2595945 | B1 | 19900119 | | |
| PRAI FR 1986-3932 | A | 19860319 | | |

CLASS

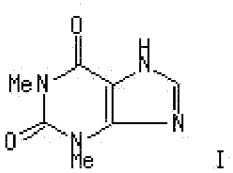
| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|
| EP 239481 | ICM | A61K009-22 |
| | ICS | A61K009-26; A61K031-52 |
| | IPCI | A61K0009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K0009-26 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-52 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-52 [I,A] |
| FR 2595945 | IPCI | A61K0009-22 [ICM,4]; A61K0031-52 [ICS,4]; A61K0031-519 [ICS,4,C*]; C07D0473-08 [ICS,4]; C07D0473-00 [ICS,4,C*] |
| | IPCR | A61K0009-20 [I,C*]; A61K0009-20 [I,A]; A61K0009-22 [I,C*]; A61K0009-22 [I,A]; A61K0031-519 [I,C*]; A61K0031-52 [I,A] |

AB A sustained-release tablet which releases theophylline (I) over 8 h
contains 300-1000 mg I, 5-15 wt.% poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) as the inert
plastic matrix, and up to 2 wt.% hydrophobic lubricating agent. A tablet
contained anhyd. I 600.0, PVC 60.0, and Mg stearate 6.6 mg. In vivo tests
in humans using these tablets showed 90-100% release of I in 8 h in the
presence of bile salts; during the 4th hour the blood I levels attained
0.010 mg/mL, and this level was maintained for 5 h.
ST theophylline sustained release polyvinyl chloride; PVC theophylline
sustained release
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(tablets, sustained-release, poly(vinyl chloride) matrix for)
IT 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release tablet contg. poly(vinyl chloride) and)
IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release tablet contg. theophylline and)

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1986:448898 CAPLUS
DN 105:48898
OREF 105:7967a,7970a
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 1986
TI Study on the effect of medium composition on the in vitro dissolution of
prolonged-release theophylline
AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma (1986), 13, 110-15
CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922
DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

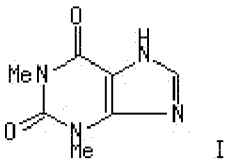
AB The effect of pepsin [9001-75-6], pancreatin [8049-47-6] and bile salts
(simulated digestive juice) on the release of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]
from microgranules and tablets was studied. Pepsin did not affect the
kinetics of drug release. Pancreatin decreased the rate of I release from

12 to 6 h when tablets were used, while the release was progressive and
total in 8 h when microgranules were used. The release depended on the
nature of the excipients used in the formulations. The effects of Na
lauryl sulfate [151-21-3] and Polysorbate 80 [9005-65-6] on I dissoln.
are also discussed.
ST theophylline prolonged release; dissoln theophylline prolonged release
IT Bile salts
RL: PRP (Properties)
(dissoln. of theophylline from prolonged-release pharmaceuticals in
relation to)
IT Solution rate
(of theophylline, from prolonged-release compns.)
IT 151-21-3, properties 8049-47-6 9001-75-6 9005-65-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(dissoln. of theophylline from prolonged-release pharmaceuticals in
relation to)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(prolonged-release compn. contg., dissoln. of, medium compn. effect on)

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:583454 CAPLUS
DN 103:183454
OREF 103:29471a,29474a
ED Entered STN: 30 Nov 1985
TI Study on the effects of pH on the in vitro dissolution of sustained-release theophyllines
AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
CS Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma (1985), 1(5), 412-18
CODEN: STPPEF; ISSN: 0758-6922
DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



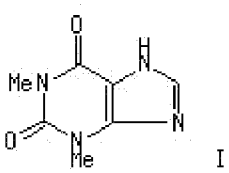
I

AB Incubating 5 formulations of theophylline (I) [58-55-9] in a medium
simulating the conditions in the digestive tract by raising the pH from
1.3 to 6.45, 7.1, and 7.33 within 2, 4, and 7 h, resp., showed that
microgranules in a dialyzing methacrylate [18358-13-9] membrane, and
tablets in a pH-sensitive system or cellulose acetophthalate [9004-38-0],
dissolved within 8 h. Tablets coated with a hydrophilic matrix of
hydroxypropyl cellulose [9004-64-2] dissolved within 12 h. The
methacrylate coating gave the most uniform rate of release.
ST theophylline formulation dissoln; sustained release theophylline dissoln
IT Solution rate
(of sustained-release theophylline formulations, in simulated digestive
tract conditions)
IT Gastric juice
Intestinal juice
(theophylline release from sustained-release formulations in simulated)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release formulations, drug release from, in simulated
digestive tract conditions)
IT 9004-38-0 9004-64-2 18358-13-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-released theophylline formulation, drug release from, in
simulated digestive tract conditions)

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:492743 CAPLUS
DN 103:92743
OREF 103:14815a,14818a
ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985
TI Study of plastic matrixes of theophylline. 2. Study of release as a
function of tablet formation conditions
AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 154-64
Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay-Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 53YCA8
DT Conference
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

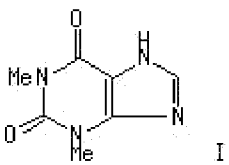
AB Tablets were prepd. from theophylline (I) [58-55-9] 200, PVC [9002-86-2]
and Mg stearate [557-04-0] 4 mg. Tablets contg. 50% PVC released approx.
40% I in 8 h, while those contg. 10-15% released I completely within the

same period. Solvents used in the granulation process had a strong effect
on I release. Compression force (2.5-10 kg) did not affect the release to
any significant extent. The I-PVC formulation was compared with the com.
formulations of I with regard to total drug release and regularity of both
showed complete drug release in 8 h and both had similar regularity of
release.
ST theophylline release matrix tablet; PVC matrix tablet theophylline
IT Solution rate
(of theophylline, from PVC tablet matrixes, formulation factors affect
on)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix contg., drug release from, formulation factors
affect on)
IT 557-04-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix contg., theophylline release from, formulation
factors affect on)
IT 9002-86-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tablet matrix, theophylline release from)

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

AN 1985:492742 CAPLUS
DN 103:92742
OREF 103:14815a,14818a
ED Entered STN: 22 Sep 1985
TI Study on plastic matrixes of theophylline. 1. Effects of various factors
on formulation of matrixes
AU Paris, L.; Claudepierre, C.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Expo. - Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 3rd (1983), Volume 2, 143-53
Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay-Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 53YCA8
DT Conference
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

AB PVC [9002-86-2] was chosen as the plastic matrix for theophylline (I)
[58-55-9] tablets. I particles had diams. of 30-40 μm and lengths of
50-200 μm. PVC particles had a diam. of 5 μm. The compds. were
dried at 110° to remove the moisture. Direct compression of the
powders was not possible and therefore wet granulation was used to make
tablets using a mixt. of CH2Cl2 [75-09-2] and EtOH [64-17-5].
Wettability, penetration rate and disintegration of PVC granules were
detd. in order to achieve complete release of I. PVC granules contg. 10%
poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP) [9003-39-8] were the most hydrophilic of all
the formulations and disintegrated more easily than those obtained with
mixts. of CH2Cl2. In addn. CH2Cl2 solns. were more favorable to good
compression than the alc. soln. contg. 10% PVP. PVC granules prepd. with
PVP showed less static elec. charges than I granules. Mg stearate
[557-04-0] at 1% was more efficient as a lubricant than Na stearyl
fumarate [4070-80-8]. EtOH was the preferred liq. of choice for I
granulation.
ST theophylline PVC matrix; granulation wet theophylline matrix
IT Flow
(of theophylline and PVC powders, in tablet formulations)
IT 557-04-0 4070-80-8 9003-39-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PVC tablet matrix for, formulation of)
IT 64-17-5, biological studies 75-09-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in granulation of theophylline and PVC powders)
IT 9002-86-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tablet matrix contg. theophylline and, formulation of)

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Cited References

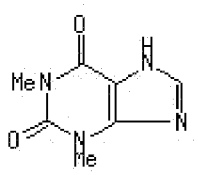
AN 1985:459241 CAPLUS
DN 103:59241
OREF 103:9480h,9481a
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1985
TI Optimal massing liquid volume determination by energy consumption
measurement: study of the influence of some physical properties of
solvents and products used
AU Paris, L.; Stamm, A.
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (1985), 11(2-3), 361-86
CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
DT Journal

LA English
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 65
AB The effect of the properties of powders and solvents on wet granulation by
the power consumption technique was studied. The required amt. of
granulation liq. decreased when the particle size of the powder to be
granulated increased. This relationship was, however, only true when the
particle size distribution of the powder to be granulated is rather
narrow. Powders having the same soly. in different solvents require the
same optimal liq. quantity for granulation, but the properties of
resulting granules depend on surface tension and wetting properties of the
solvent. When the powder to be granulated contains crystn. H2O, the temp.
rising in the mixer can be sufficient to release this H2O, which must be
taken into account in the optimal granulation liq. requirement. The
effect of a macromol. binder (PVP [9003-39-8], HPMC [9004-65-3]) was
also studied: the optimal liq. quantity required changes with the kind of
binder used and the manufg. process (binder used in soln. or added as dry
powder). In the case of lactose [63-42-3], the optimal quantity of PVP
or HPMC can be detd. from the power consumption records and from the
granules friability studies.
ST powder granulation solvent energy consumption
IT Power
(consumption of, in detn. of optimal granulation liq. vol.)
IT Pharmaceuticals
(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)
IT Particle size
Solubility
(of drugs, optimal granulation liq. vol. in relation to)
IT Granulation
(of drugs, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)
IT Surface tension
(of liqs., in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)
IT 10043-35-3, analysis 63-42-3 866-84-2 7733-02-0
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(granulation of, power consumption in detn. of optimal liq. vol. for)
IT 9003-39-8 9004-65-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in drug granulation, optimal liq. vol. in relation to)
IT 64-17-5, properties 7732-18-5, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(properties of, optimal drug granulation liq. vol. in relation to)

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Refs | References

AN 1985:427157 CAPLUS
DN 103:27157
OREF 103:4397a,4400a
ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1985
TI Study of the effect of pH on the dissolution of sustained-release
theophyllines in vitro
AU Paris, Laurence; Stamm, Andre
CS Lab. Pharmacotech., Fac. Pharm., Strasbourg, 67048, Fr.
SO Bulletin de la Societe de Pharmacie de Strasbourg (1983), 26(1), 47-63
CODEN: BPMSAS; ISSN: 0037-9131
DT Journal
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
GI



I

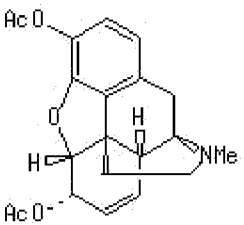
AB The effect of pH on the in vitro dissoln. of theophylline (I) [58-55-9]
from 5 prepns., (A) Theolair, (B) Theostat, (C) Theo-Dur, (D) Euphylline,
and (E) Armophylline, was investigated. A Was the most sensitive to pH
changes, while B and C were totally insensitive to this parameter. D And
E were dependent on the pH but the dependence was not very significant.
Only the rate of I release from B was identical under all operatoring
conditions. Release was dependent on formulation factors. The weakly
encapsulated drug was released in acid medium, while the strongly
encapsulated drug was released in basic medium. The half-change method
showed that I was released in 8 h from A, C, and D, while it was released
in 12 h from B. I release from E was too fast to be measured.
ST theophylline sustained release; dissoln theophylline sustained release; pH
theophylline dissoln
IT Solution rate
(of theophylline, from sustained-release formulations, pH effect on)
IT 58-55-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(sustained-release formulations, drug dissoln. from, pH effect on)

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

Full Text | Refs | References

AN 1978:540657 CAPLUS
DN 89:140657

OREF 89:21689a,21692a
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Hepatic function in drug addicted subjects. Use of gamma GT
AU Cerbo, R.; Casacchia, M.; Paris, L.; Carchedi, F.; Meco, G.; Avoli, M.
CS 1st Clin. Mal. Nerv. Mentali, Univ. Roma, Rome, Italy
SO Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale (1978), 54(1), 74-8
CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
DT Journal
LA Italian
CC 1-6 (Pharmacodynamics)
GI



I

AB Of 24 heroin (I) [561-27-3]-addicted humans, 20 showed higher-than-normal
serum SGOT [9000-97-9] activity, and 15 increased SGPT [9014-30-6]
activity. The variations in γ-GT and alk. phosphatase were inconclusive.
ST blood enzyme drug addiction
IT Liver
(function of, drug addiction effect on)
IT Enzymes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood, in drug addiction)
IT 561-27-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(addiction to, liver function in)
IT 9000-86-6 9000-97-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood in drug addiction)

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Other References
AN 1958:31081 CAPLUS
DN 52:31081
OREF 52:5609g-h
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Proteolysis in anaphylactic shock in vitro
AU Segovia, J. M.; Paris, L.; Linazasoro, J. M.
CS Univ. Madrid
SO Rev. clin. espan. (1957), 66, 376-80
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
AB The detn. of amino N in the lungs and kidneys of guinea pigs, normal and
sensitized to egg white, showed that the amino N content of the tissues of
the sensitized animals is increased upon contact with the antigen in vitro. There is, therefore, an in vitro proteolysis in the tissues of
sensitized animals.
IT Proteins
(decompn., in kidneys and lungs in anaphylaxis)
IT Lungs
(protein metabolism by, in anaphylaxis)
IT Anaphylaxis
(proteolysis in lungs and kidneys in)
IT Kidneys
(proteolysis in, in anaphylaxis)

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Other References
AN 1922:24059 CAPLUS
DN 16:24059
OREF 16:4084e-f
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 485417 | | 19180109 | FR | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|

AB Lanolin is treated first with HMnO4 and the permanganates and next with an
acid which will give a Mn salt which is sol. in H2O in order to eliminate
the oxide formed.
IT Wool fat
(bleaching of)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Other References
AN 1922:24058 CAPLUS
DN 16:24058
OREF 16:4084e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching and deodorizing lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|

PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB Lanolin is treated with nascent Cl produced within the material itself by
the action of mineral acid upon hypochlorite or of HCl upon permanganate.
IT Wool fat
(bleaching of)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1922:24057 CAPLUS
DN 16:24057
OREF 16:4084d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Distillation of lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB In order to distil lanolin without destroying its components the process
is begun at about 150° and the temp. is gradually raised to 263° under 27 mm. of Hg. The lanolin begins to distil at 205° at which time the products may begin to be collected.
IT Wool fat
(distn. of)
IT Deodorization
(of lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1920:685 CAPLUS
DN 14:685
OREF 14:135e-f
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Separating fatty acids from lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 486590 19180418 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB The crude fat is treated with an aq.-alc. soln. of an alkali, and the alc.
and fatty acid are sepd. by the addition of a strong acid, with heating,
to the soapy soln.
IT Wool fat
(fatty acids in, sepn. of)
IT Fatty acids
(sepn. of, from lanolin)

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1919:10062 CAPLUS
DN 13:10062
OREF 13:1944d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin by means of nascent chlorine
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 485416 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY
CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB The lanolin is treated with nascent Cl generated in the mass by the action
of a mineral acid on a hypochlorite, or of HCl on permanganate.
IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1919:10061 CAPLUS
DN 13:10061
OREF 13:1944d
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Decolorizing and deodorizing lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 485417 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB The lanolin is treated with permanganic acid and permanganates, and then
the mass is acted upon by an acid yielding a Mn salt sol. in H2O. Finally
the oxide formed is removed.
IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1919:10060 CAPLUS
DN 13:10060
OREF 13:1944c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Distilling lanolin
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 465418 19180109 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB In a process of distg. lanolin without decompn., the lanolin is brought to
a temp. of about 150°, and the temp. is then raised gradually to 263° under a pressure of 27 mm. of Hg. The products are collected
between 205 and 263°.
IT Wool fat
(distn. of)

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1919:10059 CAPLUS
DN 13:10059
OREF 13:1944b-c
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Bleaching lanolin by means of nascent oxygen
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, and Soaps)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 486428 19180312 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB Crude lanolin, previously freed from contained fatty adds by a suitable
treatment, is bleached and deodorized by the action of nascent O.
IT Wool fat
(decolorizing)
IT Wool fat
(deodorizing)
IT Wool fat
(distn. of)
IT Bleaching
(lanolin by nascent O)

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1916:12545 CAPLUS
DN 10:12545
OREF 10:2332d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Color photography
IN Paris, L.; Picard, G.
SO Addition 20,019
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 5 (Photography)
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
---------- ---- -------- ---------- --------
PI FR 477173 19160308 FR
CLASS
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
---------- ----- ----------
AB The colored starch granules are replaced by fragments of a phosphorescent
sulfide enclosed in transparent colored materials of any kind, more
particularly gelatinous Al(OH)3.
IT Photography, color
IT Photography, color
(plates)

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
Full Text | Citing References
AN 1912:24891 CAPLUS
DN 6:24891
OREF 6:3495i,3496a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol
derivatives.
IN Paris, L.; Perrier, A.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

CC 17 (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI FR 440128 | | 19120213 | FR | |

CLASS

| PATENT NO. | CLASS | PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES |
|---|---|---|

AB Mfg. diphenylarsinic acid, its nitro, amino, phenol, and aminophenol
derivatives and their reduction products. The diphenylarsinic acid is
produced from triphenylarsine by chlorinating the latter and decomposing
it at a high temp., whereby the diphenylarsinechloride results. By
chlorinating this and heating the product with H2O, the diphenyl arsininc
acid is obtained. This acid yields a nitro deriv. from which, by
reduction, the tetraaminotetraphenylarsine results. By oxidation the
corresponding derive. of diphenylarsinic acid are obtained.
IT 4656-80-8, Arsinic acid, diphenyl-
(and derivs.)

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN



AN 1909:4899 CAPLUS
DN 3:4899
OREF 3:929i,930a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Poisons of B. tuberculosis (V). Chemical Constitution and Biological
Properties of the Protoplasm, of B. tuberculosis
AU Auclair, J.; Paris, L.
CS Lab. Prof. Grancher
SO Arch. md. exp. (1909), 20, 736-52
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11 (Biological Chemistry)
AB "Bacillio-casein," a paranucleo-albumin, was prepared by extracting
well-washed autoclaved cultures with alc., ether and CHCl3 and heating to
80° with pure conc. AcOH for 1 hr. repeatedly until all was
dissolved. On cooling dil. NaOH was added until the reaction was but
faintly acid. The protein ppt. was collected on a filter, washed free
from acid, and dried with alc., ether, and in vacuo. When injected
(finely triturated in sterile H2O or in 1% Na3PO4 sol.) into animals it
had a local and also a general (cachectic) effect. It conferred relative
immunity upon guinea pigs, i. e., it retarded tuberculous infection.
IT Poison oak
(of Bacillus tuberculosis)
IT Bacillus tuberculosis
(poisons of)
IT Bacillus tuberculosis